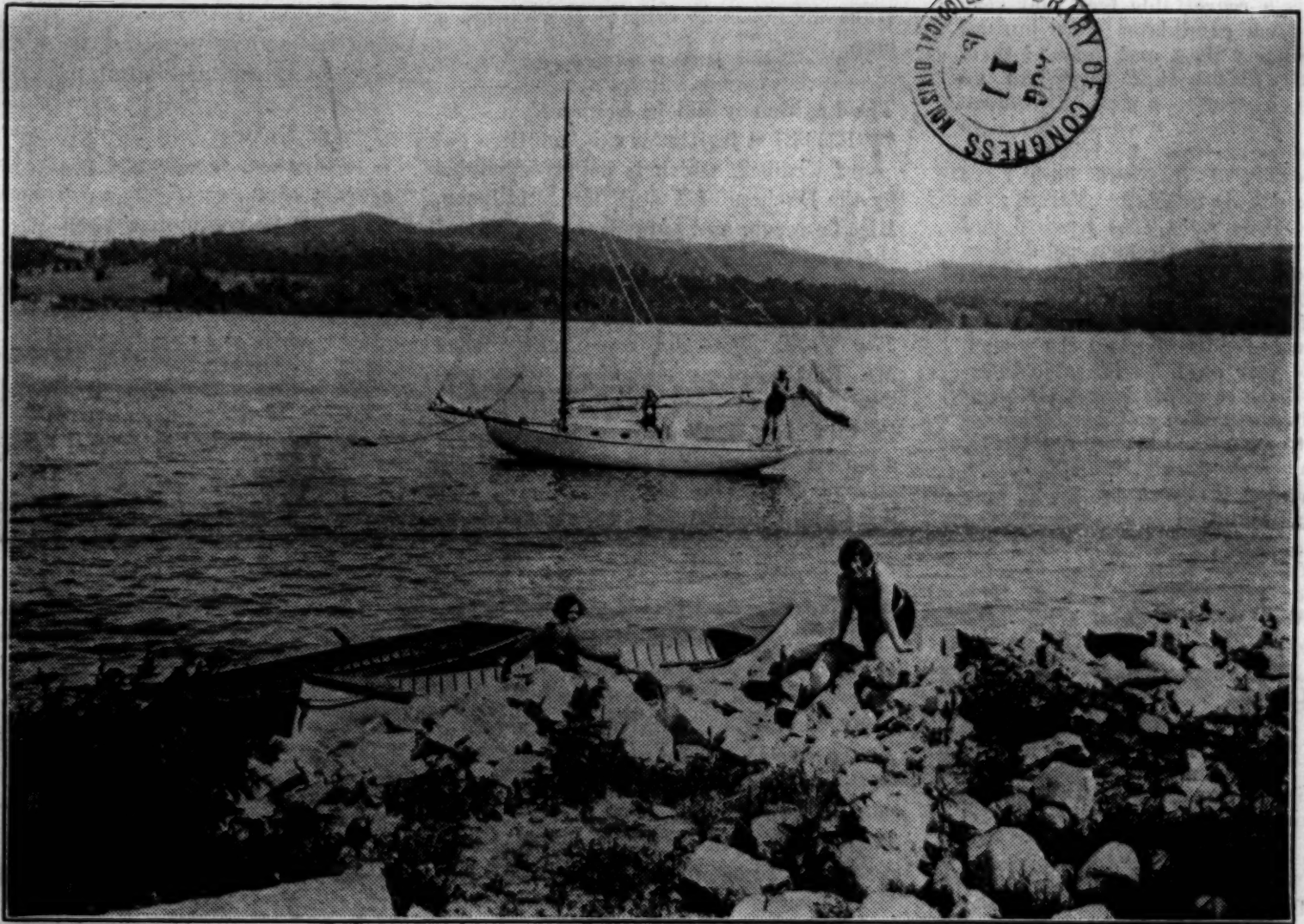


Equal Rights

VOL. XI, No. 25
FIVE CENTS

SATURDAY,
AUGUST 2, 1924



Woman's Party Workers On Lake Champlain

Advertising the "Women for Congress" Conference

To Be Held at Westport-on-Lake Champlain,

August 15th, 16th and 17th

Feminist Notes

Women In Danish Parliament

LOUISE NEERGAARD, corresponding secretary of Dansk Kvindesamfund, in Denmark, writes to the *International Woman Suffrage News* as follows concerning women candidates for the Danish Parliament.

"The elections did not bring us any new women M. P.'s, but the three women members of the Folketing—Mrs. Helga Larsen (Socialist), Mrs. Malling-Hauschultz (Conservative) and Mrs. Elna Munch (Radical)—were re-elected.

"It is a regrettable fact that very few women candidates were put up on the party lists, and most of them in such places that they had no chance of carrying a seat. In Copenhagen 13 women were on the lists (3 Conservatives, 1 Independent, 3 Liberals, 5 Radicals and 1 of the Social Democratic Party); in the provinces only 2 (a Radical and a Liberal). The women candidates in Copenhagen took a fair share of the party canvassing, and Dansk Kvindesamfund worked as usual in a non-party way for turning out the women voters. Our organization also interpellated the candidates at their meetings about questions of particular interest to women—e. g., marriage laws, women's right to clerical offices, etc.

"Amongst the candidates who may be known abroad were Mrs. Karen Hessel, president of Dansk Kvindesamfund (Liberal); Mrs. Gyrithe Lemche (Independent), and Miss Anna Westergaard (Radical).

"The small part lists, as, for example, the Independent list, of which Mrs. Lemche was a candidate, obtained no mandates. Repeated trials during the last elections have hitherto proved the impossibility of gaining a seat in Parliament outside the large party organizations."

Sex Instruction In Germany

THE Institute for Sexualwissenschaft in Berlin, established by Dr. Hirschfeld and hitherto conducted by him, has recently been taken over by the Prussian Government. It will be conducted as a state institution in the future. The object of the institute is to provide sex instruction and to carry on research in regard to the science of sex. There is a birth control department through which birth control information of a scientific character can be freely obtained.

Equal Guardianship Meeting In England

ON July 5th a meeting was held in Trafalgar Square, London, for the purpose of demanding that mothers have Equal Rights with fathers in the guardianship and upbringing of their children. The speakers on this day were the Viscountess Rhondda, Mrs. Despard, Agnes Dawson, Anna Mundo, Nina Boyle and others, including members of Parliament.

Peeresses Bill

LORD ASTOR introduced the Peeresses Bill in the House of Lords, the first week of July, when it was given a second reading on July 10th, states *The Vote* (England), in a recent issue. This bill was practically identical to that introduced in the House of Commons on March 25th, and which secured 313 votes to 46 against it. Under this bill a woman who is the holder of a peerage in the United Kingdom in her own right shall be entitled to receive a writ of summons to Parliament, and to sit and vote in the House of Lords as fully as if she were a man.

The Legitimacy Bill In England

THE bill to legitimize children born out of wedlock, which is being supported by the Duchess of Atholl, Mrs. Philipson, Miss Lawrence and Lady Astor, has passed the committee stage and was brought up again in the House of Commons on June 27th, according to the July 4th issue of *The Vote*. Protests were made when Mr. Rawlinson at this time introduced the following new clause: "Nothing in this Act shall operate to legitimize a person whose father or mother was married to a third person when the illegitimate child was born." This amendment to the bill was defeated by 136 votes to 65.

Austrian Women Fight Venereal Diseases

THE Austrian Council of Women is leading in the fight against the practice of examining women alone for venereal diseases, states the July issue of the *International Woman Suffrage News*. They will carry their plea to the government that women no longer be treated as the sole bearer of infection, but that both sexes will be equally affected by the law. In this way it is believed that the regulation of prostitution will be abolished. Dr. Finger, the chairman of the Society for the Fight Against Venereal Diseases, has also led in the fight in Austria for an equal moral standard for men and women.

Women In Holland

ON June 14th and 15th, comments the *International Woman Suffrage News* in the same issue, the annual meeting of De Nederlandsche Vereeniging van Staatsburgeressen (Women Citizens) was held at Leiden, Holland. The principal point of discussion was the slight to the rights of women by the present government, and how to take action against it. The board of officers passed the following resolution: "That for the coming elections (in 1925) a strong action be carried on against the government, that sorely shortens and neglects the rights and concerns of women and children." Mevrouw van de Graaf, speaking for the board of officers, declared that they did not intend to take action against any party, but only against members of the government who tread on the rights of women.

Some of the branches represented at the meeting pressed for the adoption of a resolution that would declare their intention of working for the election of men and women who held the same opinions as members of the Council.

Another important subject brought up at the June meeting was the report worked out by the committee for a better marriage law, and especially that part of it dealing with divorce.

Bulgaria To Send Woman Diplomat To America

MADEJDA STANCIOFF, 27 years old, will this fall make her entree as the first woman diplomat to the United States when she takes up her post as first secretary of the Bulgarian Legation.

Florida Women Seek New Marriage Law

ACCORDING to Mrs. Amos Norris of Tampa, Florida, the club women of Florida plan to make a strong fight at the forthcoming session of the legislature, in April and May, 1925, to have the marriage laws of the state amended, setting a limit upon the marriageable age of girls.

The matter was a subject of great concern at Tampa recently when a girl bride of 11 years was brought before the county probation officer. It was discovered that the child's parents were dead, and that she had been left in the care of an aged grandmother, who had given her consent to the child's marriage to a man 34 years of age. As a result, the club women, probation officers and others plan a fight to bring about enactment of laws designed to prevent a recurrence of such tragedies.

At present the law in Florida permits the marriage of a child, as in the case cited, if the consent of parents or guardians is given.

**Are You Securing
Subscriptions
For
Equal Rights?**

The "Women For Congress" Conference

WESTPORT-ON-LAKE CHAMPLAIN has been teeming with life for the past two weeks in preparation for the "Women for Congress" Conference. New workers are arriving every day, and with the hundreds of posters that have penetrated to the last corner of the Adirondack section; the meetings that are held in the hotels of the various towns; the talks that precede the picture shows; the pennants that adorn the cars that pass between villages in spreading the activities; the newspaper comment and neighborhood gossip—there is hardly a person in the whole region who has not heard of the Woman's Party Election Conference.

The business meetings of the Conference will be held in the open air in an ideally beautiful spot, on a charmingly tree-lined peninsula, where the waves of Lake Champlain splash musically but noiselessly against the soft-toned gray rocks. It fronts upon beautiful Westport Bay—or Bay of the Northwest, as the Indians called it—where the gently rolling hills push their brilliant greens to the very edge of Barber's Point as it juts sharply into the water. In the distance the Maxfield Parrish blues of the twilight hills merge gently into the quieter gray-blue tones of the hills beyond as they pass from height to height and disappear in the distance.

The great open spaces where great conceptions are born—that is the motivating thought of the Woman's Party as it seeks to keep aloft its high standard of womanhood and her rightful place, and this is a truly fitting spot for the launching of a great new campaign in her behalf.

DURING the Conference the delegates will have many opportunities to see the beauties of this region. Friday afternoon, August 15th, following a motor trip to nearby points of interest, Mrs. Stephen Pell, national finance chairman of the Woman's Party, will give a garden tea for the delegates, and will throw open her wonderful home at Fort Ticonderoga. Historic old Fort Ticonderoga has been restored by the Pell family, and a famous museum has been established there. The delegates will be driven by automobile to the Fort, in a procession of cars bedecked with the purple, white and gold of the Woman's Party. They will be shown through the fort and through the museum, which is usually open to the public only by admission fee, and thence will pass into the wonderful Jardin du Roi (Garden of the King), a walled garden of great beauty which has been in existence since 1757. It is a garden of vast expanse, with exquisite borders of perennial flowers. This garden forms a part of the huge Pell

Westport, New York
August 15th, 16th and 17th

PROCLAMATION

By Village President
Of Westport

AS there will be held on August 15th, 16th and 17th of this year, at Westport-on-Lake Champlain, the first "Women for Congress" conference ever held in the United States; and as the beloved daughter of the Adirondacks, Inez Milholland, will be especially honored on this occasion by historic pageant and memorial service; and as it is fitting that the high principles for which she lived and died should live in the minds of the citizens of today; and as we do desire to do special honor to those women who have pioneered in the fight for Equal Rights for women, I do proclaim by authority vested in me as President of the Village of Westport, the days of August 15th, 16th and 17th as days to be set aside by the citizens of this community to be observed in a manner appropriate to the occasion, and I do urge the business places in the village to decorate their stores with the purple, white and gold colors so identified with the movement.

(Signed) J. H. LOW,
Village President of Westport-
on-Lake Champlain.

July 25th, 1924.

estate, which extends for five miles back, and through it is the approach to "The Pavilion," the Pell home, which remains unchanged in the manner of its building over 100 years ago. This part of the estate is never open to the sight-seeing public, and it is a rare privilege accorded the Conference delegates that they may not only view this remarkable show place, but receive as well the charming hospitality of Mrs. Pell. Mrs. Pell, who is now in Europe, is expected back on August 6th.

An interesting inscription is carved in a stone plaque that surmounts the gate to the old fort: "I marvel that the great men of the earth prefer to reap the iron harvest of war to the rich gifts of Ceres."

SUNDAY morning, August 17th, there will be a pilgrimage to the grave of Inez Milholland at the old church cemetery in Lewis, near Meadowmount. There, in tribute to the young crusader whose memory is a living, breathing thing, the delegates to the Conference will lay their flowers as a symbol of the everlasting link of high purpose that unites the living and the dead.

Preceding the pilgrimage to the grave there will be held a memorial service to Inez Milholland in the Lewis church at 10.30 Sunday morning.

THE culminating event of the Conference will be the farewell to the election campaigners. Preceding this farewell there will be shown on beautiful Mount Inez, near Meadowmount, the home of the Milholland family, the steady march of women's progress from darkness into light. The United States Military Band from Plattsburg will open the program, and a Greek chorus of about two hundred voices will sound the keynote of the pageant after the manner of the chorus in the old Greek drama. Five hundred banner-bearers will hold aloft the Woman's Party colors and insignia and line the hills as a background for the episodes that follow. The Biblical period, the Egyptian, the Greek, the Roman will all be represented by some outstanding character who upheld Equal Rights for women in her time.

The English struggle will bring the pageant into more modern times, with the famous American trio, Lucretia Mott, Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony, bringing the fight for the Equal Rights principle to this side of the ocean. From them will be passed the torch of freedom that has been kept alight through the ages to Inez Milholland, who will be characterized in the white crusader's costume in which she led the suffrage parade at Washington. She will be riding a white horse to make the personification even more memorable, and she will pass the torch to the modern crusaders, who are to carry the campaign into the districts of the women who will be chosen as fitting candidates for the Woman's Party to support in the coming elections.

IN connection with the Conference, the Students' Council of the Woman's Party will hold an informal meeting of those college members of the Woman's Party who are attending the "Women for Congress" Conference. At the Students' Conference plans will be made to carry on the Equal Rights campaign in the colleges during the coming year. The Students' Conference will be held at 10.30 on Friday morning, August 15th, at Westport.

BUT most important of all, of course, is the strictly business part of the program, when a decision will be made as to the part to be taken by the Woman's Party during the autumn election campaign. The preparations for this part of the campaign are now being made in the different states, where it is hoped to elect women to Congress in November.

Equal Rights



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Annual Dues.....	\$10.00
Associate Members.....	\$1.00
Founders.....	\$100.00
Life Members.....	\$1,000.00
Endowers.....	\$5,000.00
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OBJECT OF THE WOMAN'S PARTY

To remove all forms of the subjection of
women.

THE LUCRETIA MOTT AMENDMENT

"Men and women shall have Equal Rights
throughout the United States
and every place subject to its jurisdiction."

"Congress shall have power to enforce
this article by appropriate legislation"

[Senate Joint Resolution Number 21.
House Joint Resolution Number 75.]

Introduced in the Senate, December 10, 1923,
by SENATOR CHARLES E. CURTIS.

Introduced in the House of Representatives,
December 13, 1923,
by REPRESENTATIVE D. R. ANTHONY.

We Thank You

THE most accurate measure of the strength of any organization is the extent of co-operation among its members. Tested by this guage, the Equal Rights movement bids fair to surpass most human enterprises. Only two short weeks ago the call went out through these columns to double the circulation of EQUAL RIGHTS before the end of August. Each reader was requested to secure one new subscription, and to send it in promptly with a check for two dollars to the Business Manager at 19 West Chase street, Baltimore. The result of this appeal has been astonishing. People who never before realized that they could help the paper have taken advantage of this opportunity, and have not only sent in new subscriptions, but have addressed letters to the editors so appreciative and heartening that the sun has seemed to shine more brightly since they came. Modesty forbids us to quote at any length, but one point that has been stressed by several correspondents should be disclosed to our readers. It is to this effect—that the information carried in the columns of EQUAL RIGHTS is of such fundamental importance to the general welfare of the human family that it should be presented to a much wider public than at present receives it. One member from Ohio writes: "The great obstacle to justice is ignorance. EQUAL RIGHTS is the only paper in America which tells the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth about the feminist movement. I believe the Party should concentrate on increasing its circulation." Another tried and true friend from New York says: "I'd rather get a new subscriber for EQUAL RIGHTS than a new member for the Party, for if a woman receives the paper each week, her interest in the movement is sustained, whereas if she merely joins and does not subscribe, she soon loses heart and cannot check up on the untruths that are constantly being circulated about the potential effects of our amendment."

It is gratifying to see how practical many members of the Party are in their interpretation of the paper. They realize that its value depends almost wholly upon the extent of its circulation, and they see, further, that without this medium of expression the National Woman's Party would be unable to present the case for Equal Rights to the public. On the other hand, we must not be too vain glorious, too proud of the stamina of the Party's workers, for a large number of those who might in the past fortnight have sent in their subscriptions have apparently been resting on their oars, for they have not been heard from! If you are one of these, remember that no other mortal can do the work you leave undone for you, and that the moments as they pass are lost to us forever.

The Married Woman And Teaching

MRS. GEORGIA EASLEY of Colorado Springs, Colorado, is a woman who has demonstrated that a woman can be a successful student and an admirable wife and mother at the same time, and she would like to prove that a woman can be an efficient teacher and a wife at the same time—but she may not be given the opportunity in Colorado Springs.

Mrs. Easley, who was the first policewoman in Colorado Springs, serving in that capacity from 1914 to 1918, has earned both a bachelor's and a master's degree from Colorado Springs. While attending the college she has done her housework, caring for a husband and children and doing no less housework than the usual wife and mother.

Now Mrs. Easley wants to teach, but she may have to leave her home to do so, since in Colorado Springs the old idea obtains that teaching and marriage do not mix successfully—in the case of a woman. The Colorado Springs School Board has a school regulation reading:

"Marriage by a teacher during the term of her employment may be deemed good cause for cancellation of the contract."

When the principle of Equal Rights is established in our national constitution, this kind of discrimination will pass, and the qualifications for teaching will be the same for men and women.

How Colorado Laws Discriminate Against Women

By Emma Wold

Editor's Note: Miss Wold is Legislative Secretary of the Woman's Party. She is a graduate of the University of Oregon and of the Washington College of Law, and received an LL.D. degree from The Western College. She is a member of the D. C. bar.

THAT the campaign of the National Woman's Party for the removal of discriminations against women is a crying necessity is shown by the number of discriminations in the laws of the various states. In former issues of EQUAL RIGHTS such inequalities in the laws of Nevada and Rhode Island have been given, the former a state in which the Spanish civil law has been blended with the English common law; the latter, a typical New England state in which the law of today is founded upon the English common law. Today we present the case of Colorado, a western state in which women have voted for a generation. The English common law is the basis of the Colorado law and remains in full force in every matter until it is repealed.¹

I The Mother's Rights Are Less Than the Father's In Colorado.

FORMERLY the common law recognized the father as the child's only legal parent. Later, as the mother obtruded herself upon the legal consciousness, the equal guardianship law was passed in Colorado. But though this law recognizes both parents as joint custodians, the old belief in the father's superiority is so strong that even to this day he retains greater rights than the mother over the child. Instances are given in the following paragraphs:

A—Fathers alone may bind children as apprentices in Colorado.

By the Colorado statute, the consent of the father alone is sufficient to bind his minor legitimate child as an apprentice or clerk. Against the decision of an unsympathetic, avaricious father the law gives no power to the mother's understanding or ambition, and her consent is necessary only when the father is dead or incompetent or an habitual drunkard or has abandoned the family.² If the child be over fourteen, his or her own consent must be obtained.³

Mothers may bind illegitimate children, since the father is spared what society considers the undesirable responsibility for such offspring. But the power of the mother to bind her child, whether legitimate or illegitimate, ends upon her subsequent marriage, and may not be exercised at any time during such marriage.⁴ A father's right, on the other hand, is not affected by his subsequent marriage.

In a matter so intimately affecting the welfare and future usefulness of a child it would certainly seem just that a mother's wishes be consulted and that the law require her consent as well as that of the father before a child is "bound out."

B—Fathers alone may make contracts for their children's services in Colorado.

Colorado still recognizes the father's common law authority over his children in vesting in him alone the right to assign

What Women Are Thinking

ELIZABETH ROBINS

IN "ANCILLA'S SHARE"

"WOMEN voters are encouraged to believe that their contribution to public affairs is most effectually made by means of the machinery through which men make their contribution. This is so obviously the easier way that it will greatly tempt the recently enfranchised woman. Yet, from the moment she has joined one of the existing political parties her power to make the woman's contribution dwindles.

"The experiment has been tried. What has happened where women in the early days of their enfranchisement have joined the existing parties? . . .

"The clearest results of woman suffrage under such conditions are two: (1) an increase in the sum total of votes cast by each party; (2) a consequent fostering of the illusion that in that sum total woman's contribution has been made. . . .

"Looking steadily at this fact, and never for a moment losing sight of the ultimate goal—that marriage of ideals, the ultimate equal co-operation of the sexes—is it not possible to see in woman's blind trust that co-operation is already here, the reason why co-operation has been retarded?" . . .

or contract with outsiders for his children's services during their minority.⁵ A mother's consent is not required.

C—Mothers have greater responsibility than fathers for illegitimate children in Colorado.

In the case of the illegitimate child whose existence is usually frowned upon by society, the weight of responsibility is still placed upon the mother, and not the father, in Colorado. Unless the parents, after the birth of the child, intermarry, the custody and control of such a child are the mother's alone; it usually takes her name and her residence, and is incapable of inheriting from or through its father.⁶

While the father is liable to criminal prosecution if he wilfully neglect, fail or refuse to provide reasonable support for his illegitimate child under sixteen,⁷ and while this is true even if he has not been adjudged in some earlier proceeding to be the father,⁸ in order to hold him civilly liable he must be proved to be the father in proceedings begun before the child is twelve months old.⁹ This liability is lim-

ited to the amount fixed by the court for the support of the child.

II—The Wife's Rights Are Less Than The Husband's Rights In Colorado.

THE right of the husband still makes him by the common law influence which remains, master of his home and, in some respects, even master of his wife. Instances are as follows:

A—A husband owns his wife's services in the home in Colorado.

Colorado still gives to every husband, as under the common law, the ownership of his wife's services.¹⁰ A wife's work in the home belongs, therefore, not to herself, but to her husband, and the law does not recognize her right to any money return for these services. This is not limited to the ordinary duties of a housewife, but it includes the labor of her hands for and with him outside household duties when it is given to a business in which she is not individually engaged or for which she has made no contract with him.

In the absence of clear proof to the contrary, property accumulated by husband and wife through their joint efforts is assumed by the law to belong to the husband, because his wife's help is due him in return for her board and clothes.¹¹ Thus the product of long years of mutual industry and self-denial becomes the property of the husband unless he makes his wife a gift of it. He may give it away to some person other than his wife; he may invest it without her consent. In only two instances is the wife's right to the property which she has helped to accumulate recognized by the law. If the marriage bonds are dissolved by the death of the husband,¹² or by divorce,¹³ she is held entitled to her share. If the property is the homestead to the value of \$2000, the husband may not dispose of it without her consent.¹⁴

B The husband and not the wife receives money damages when the wife is injured in Colorado.

The fact that the wife's labor in the household is the property of her husband gives him the right to collect damages when she is injured through the negligence of a third person. The wife may sue for damages for her pain and suffering and for expenses which she personally has incurred, such as medical expenses,¹⁵ but the husband, not the wife, is entitled to compensation for the loss of her services and working capacity in the home. The loss of her time through her inability to work there is considered his loss,¹⁶ and not her loss, and he alone may recover money damages for such loss. The loss of the wife's society, care and comfort, "past, present and prospective," is also an element for which he, and not the wife, may recover. He may also recover for the loss of his own time spent in caring for

his wife during illness following an injury.¹⁷

How much the services of the wife and her society are worth in money does not have to be shown. In one case the court said: "The companionship and society of a wife are not articles of commerce. They cannot be weighed or measured; they are not bought and sold, and no expert is competent to testify to their value. * * * Yet the husband is entitled to compensation in money for their loss, and the amount of that compensation is to be determined by the jury, not from evidence of value, but from their own observation, experience and knowledge, conscientiously applied to the facts and circumstances of the case."¹⁸

So also with regard to the services of the wife, the court said: "All the work of the house may be done by hired employes, and her services still give character to the home. They are not rendered in accordance with set rules; they are not repeated in regular order from day to day; they have their source in the thoughtfulness of the wife and her regard for her husband, and no witness is qualified to define them, or reduce them to a list, or say what they are worth; so that their value must also be estimated by the jury."¹⁹ The amount awarded for the loss of a wife's services differs, therefore, according to the discretion of the jury. In one case, when the wife was seriously and permanently injured, she received damages of \$10,000 for her pain and suffering; her husband was awarded damages of \$6000 for the loss of her services, and she received nothing for the loss of her services.²⁰ Had she been allowed to collect damages for the loss of her time and earning power as an unmarried woman could, or as a man could, she would have received the full sum of \$16,000.

An illustration of the effect of the law that a wife's services belong to her husband is the following case:

"Mrs. Young was injured in a railroad accident. She was living with her husband on a farm in Arapahoe county, and, in addition to doing her ordinary household work, she took care of and milked three cows, made and delivered butter and did other manual work on the farm. Her injuries made her unable to do any of this work.

"She sued to recover damages. The Supreme Court held that she was not entitled to damages for the loss of her time resulting from her inability to work, but that the damages for this loss should be awarded to the husband. The court said that the state laws giving married women the right to sue in all matters regarding their property and person as if they were single have not abrogated the common law relations of husband and wife. She is still required to perform the usual and ordinary household duties. For services of this character she is not entitled to any monetary compensation from the hus-

band. Her services on this account belong to him." * * * ²¹

If the husband is injured, on the other hand, he himself recovers all damages and the wife has no right to recover for the loss of his support during the time he is unable to work, nor can she recover for the loss of his society. While he is unable to work, she still owes him her services and she is also liable as well for the family expenses, for the law says: "The expenses of the family and the education of the children are chargeable upon the property of both husband and wife, or either of them, and in relation thereto they may be sued jointly or separately."²² This makes even the wife's own personal belongings liable to be seized for debts incurred by the husband for himself and his family.²³

C The husband and not the wife determines the wife's legal residence in Colorado.

The old common law rule which held that the legal residence of a husband becomes that of his wife and that she could not establish a separate domicile for herself, still holds in Colorado.

The court has said, "The law presumes the wife's domicile to be that of her husband,"²⁴ and, "in this state as well as elsewhere, the domicile of the husband is the domicile of the wife."²⁵ This means that for purposes of voting and holding office, for taxation, for settlement of estates and other legal matters, a wife has no right to establish her own domicile, but must use that of her husband. Though all her property may be elsewhere, though her taxes there may be treble or quadruple his, though reasons of health or business may cause her to reside elsewhere, still, should her husband choose at any time to pick up his household and move from Denver to Colorado Springs with the intention of making it his residence, she straightway becomes a legal resident of Colorado Springs.²⁶ Should he move to another state with the intention of making it his permanent residence, he thereby loses his residence in this state,²⁷ and his wife loses hers with him. She may never live there and she may have given years of public service to the place in which she remains, yet her right to vote or to hold office there can be challenged at any time after her husband has fixed his legal residence elsewhere.

D—The husband and not the wife is the legal head of the family in Colorado.

The state constitution provides "that the personal property of every person being the head of a family to the value of \$200 shall be exempt from taxation."²⁸ The phrase "head of the family" is defined by statute to mean the husband "where husband and wife are living together," except "where the wife provides the chief support for the family, then it shall mean the wife."²⁹ So long as the marriage relation exists, all the personal

property of the wife must be taxed unless she can show that she is the chief provider for the family. Yet under the law of the state her property is as liable as that of the husband for family expenses.³⁰

III—The Woman's Rights Are Less Than The Man's Rights In Colorado.

IT is not marriage and its "protection" only that seemingly incapacitate a woman for taking her place beside man as his equal. Even the unmarried woman must take her place below the men who are held able to take care of themselves. Instances are given below:

A—Women may not serve on juries.

Women are excluded from jury service by the constitution of Colorado, which specifies that a jury, whether it be a petit or a grand jury, shall consist of "men."³¹ The only other class shut out with women are convicted criminals. The statute confines jurors to "male inhabitants of this state of the age of 21 years, who are citizens of the United States or have declared their intention to become such citizens, and who have not been convicted of felony."³²

This statute forbids discriminating against, rejecting or challenging any person, otherwise qualified, who may be able to speak only Spanish or Mexican, and is unable to understand the English language.³³ Women have long had the right to vote and to hold office, but are still judged less capable of weighing evidence in civil or criminal cases than a man who cannot understand the language.

Colorado is not in line with progressive states in thus prohibiting women from rendering a great service to their community and to women who in a trial are entitled to be judged in the light of the experience and knowledge of women as well as of men.

B—Women but not men are excluded from coal mines in Colorado.

Under the Colorado laws regulating coal mines "no males under 16 years and no female shall be employed in or about the coal mines or coke ovens, except in an office in a clerical capacity."³⁴ This excludes women from lucrative engineering positions in connection with the mines as well as from the actual mining.

C Women but not men are limited to an eight-hour day with no allowance for overtime in Colorado.

Women, but not men, are limited to an eight-hour day, with no provision for overtime, in all manufacturing, mechanical and mercantile establishments, laundries, hotels and restaurants.³⁵ If the law applying to women workers applied to all persons in those establishments, all the workers would benefit by the law and women would not be placed at a disadvantage in competing with men, when work is scarce, by being able to offer less service to their employers than can their male competitors.

D—Women are subject to more stringent quarantine laws in treatment of social diseases, than are men in Colorado.

Colorado laws for the regulation of venereal diseases provide for the commitment of women suffering from such diseases to the State Detention Home for Women.³⁶ This statute applies to "any female." There is no similar provision for men. The only law applying to men is one which requires health officers to examine "persons" suspected of social diseases and to require them to report for treatment to a physician or public clinic, and, if necessary, to quarantine them,³⁷ but such persons are not subject to commitment to an institution.

This is a glaring instance of the double standard sanctioned by the law in the different treatment accorded men and women suffering from the same cause, and constituting an equally great menace to the community. The woman may be sent to a "detention home," while the man is required only to secure treatment from his physician or in a public clinic, and is then free to go about from place to place.

E—Women teachers are discriminated against in Colorado.

Colorado has no statute requiring equality of treatment for men and women

teachers. In the absence of such provision, women may be paid less for doing work like that done by men; they may be given fewer opportunities for promotion; and their marriage may reduce their salaries or exclude them entirely from the service. For equality of treatment they are dependent only upon the discretion of the local boards of education. For instance, in Colorado Springs a rule of the Board of Education reads: "Marriage by a teacher during the term of her employment may be deemed good cause for cancellation of the contract." In Rocky Ford there is a rule reading, "Married women who are not dependent upon their own efforts for family support are not eligible to teaching positions in the schools of this district."

IV—The Female Child's Rights Are Less Than The Male Child's Rights In Colorado.

MAN'S superiority, it seems, does not begin with manhood. So ingrown is this idea that even before the age of majority special privileges are accorded the child because of sex. An example follows:

A—Girls are less protected than boys by law against too early marriage in Colorado.

A boy under the age of 21 may not marry without the consent of the parents

or guardian. A girl may marry without such consent if she is 18 or over.³⁸ Since such consent is intended by the laws to be a protection to young people, it would seem to be as necessary for girls as for boys.

In relation to property rights girls are not of age until they are 21.³⁹ For important matters of business, it is held necessary to protect a girl to the same extent as a boy, but for marriage, which involves all of a woman's future, she is held to be wiser than a young man. Is her judgment more mature? Is she less in need of protection from the unscrupulous? Or is it less important that she be saved from youthful errors?

References given are to the Compiled Laws of Colorado of 1921, and decisions of the Colorado Supreme Court and the Court of Appeals of Colorado.

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| 1. Section 5516. | 21. 30 Colo. 349. |
| 2. Section 5517. | 22. Section 5575. |
| 3. Section 5518. | 23. 64 Colo. 226. |
| 4. Section 5517. | 24. 3 Colo. 408. |
| 5. Section 5539. | 25. 42 Colo. 367. |
| 6. Section 5158. | 26. Section 7726 (5). |
| 7. Section 5566. | 27. Section 7726 (4). |
| 8. 64 Colo. 521. | 28. Const., Art. 10, |
| 9. Sections 6299, 6301. | Sec. 3. |
| 10. 21 Colo. 340. | 29. Section 7194. |
| 11. 30 Colo. 349. | 30. Section 5575. |
| 12. Section 5151. | 31. Const., Art. 2, |
| 13. Section 5599. | Sec. 23. |
| 14. Section 5929. | 32. Section 5830. |
| 15. 20 Colo. App. 74. | 33. Section 5830. |
| 16. 41 Colo. 272. | 34. Section 3546. |
| 17. 21 Colo. 340; | 35. Section 4184. |
| 18 Colo. 423. | 36. Section 1066. |
| 18. 14 Colo. App. 132. | 37. Section 1079. |
| 19. 14 Colo. App. 132. | 38. Section 5557. |
| 20. 55 Colo. 538, 540. | 39. Section 5229. |

Mary Wollstonecraft

THERE will be beautiful and purposeful figures represented in the Equal Rights pageant at Meadowmount in August; some of them women who inaugurated feminist movements of significance in far-away countries hundreds of years ago. Egypt and Persia, Greece and Rome and China—all these will be represented.

But the movement for which we are working today, the idea which is now permeating every country of the world as "The Feminist Movement," first sprang "from the heart to the head" of an English woman some hundred and thirty years ago.

It is, therefore, with especial reverence we include Mary Wollstonecraft among those who are to be portrayed in the pageant which will be part of the farewell to the Woman's Party campaigners starting out to work for the election of women to Congress.

Mary Wollstonecraft was a woman who committed the indiscretion of thinking for herself. The most advanced philosophers of her day (led by Rousseau) believed woman to be created solely for the comfort of man; her ambition must be to please him; her realities must be lived vicariously through him. It was Mary Wollstonecraft who first referred

Author of "The Vindication of the Rights of Women"

By Janet Fouts

the false position of her sex to a fundamental misconception of the relations between men and women.

Undoubtedly the bitter unhappiness of her early years had much to do with her clear insight. There had been nothing to idealize in her home life. When her sister was married, it was to a man who so abused her that Mary finally all but kidnapped her, and hid her from him. Mary herself left home to struggle as seamstress, school mistress and governess, then at length, boldly, as authoress. Wherever she turned she met the handicap of her sex. What wonder she stressed the economic as strongly as the political basis of sex equality!

SHE had been miserable in her dependent position as governess in a wealthy family. Her charges became devoted to her, but whatever she did for them she saw frustrated by that system of training to please which made women of her day ever strive to seem rather than to be. Mr. Johnson, a publisher to whom many of the foremost minds of that day had reason to be deeply grateful, offered her

the chance of escape to literary work in London. With great courage she made the plunge. Through him she came in touch with that circle of "wits and revolutionaries" who were qualified to appreciate her, for Mary—"that hyena in petticoats," as she was termed after her espousal of female rights—was a singularly captivating young woman, who numbered among her friends such men as Samuel Johnson and Thomas Paine.

It was at this time, after she had had some success with other treatises, that Mary was moved to write her "Vindication of the Rights of Women." Curiously enough, this book, which has always been considered a sex plea, is in reality a plea to abolish discrimination of sex. Women are primarily human beings, she contends. Their professional abilities and political rights—which she upholds—result from this fundamental equality with men. But woman cannot be expected to co-operate with man unless she is adequately educated to merit his respect. Rousseau had said "Educate women like men and the more they resemble our sex the less power they will have over us"; and Mary Wollstonecraft replied, "I do not wish them to have power over men, but over themselves." Since woman had always been treated as an irrational being, the inferior of man, no wonder she

has become one. But she must be given the chance to exercise her understanding before it can be proved she has none.

MARY'S ideas on play in schooling anticipate Froebel's, and she advocated co-education, with full opportunity for girls to pursue whatever subjects they choose. That theory which would hold women to be "humiliated by work" she dealt with indignantly, advocating business or a profession as an escape from the demoralizing idleness in which men would place women. Her keen foresight distinguished a probable opening in medical service. She realized that the fundamental practical need of womanhood was economic independence, and said of the married woman, "She must not be dependent upon her husband's bounty for subsistence." The "privileges" of women she discerned to be their chief disabilities. "Women are systematically degraded by receiving the trivial attentions which men think it manly to pay the sex, when in fact they are insultingly supporting their own superiority." But if her analysis of existing relations between the sexes was cynical, her pen grew idealistic in sketching a picture of the educated mother who enjoys the dignity of companionship with her husband. "Rousseau exerts himself to prove that all *was* right originally; a crowd of authors that all is now right, and I, that all *will* be right."

It was not likely that such revolutionary theories would be accepted with complacency. Mary was famous, but her career was stormy and buffeted by criticism. A trip to France in 1792-93 resulted in disillusion concerning the political tendencies there, and bitter personal unhappiness. Perhaps her singularly dramatic life was happiest in its close. In 1796 she came in contact with the philosopher William Godwin, whom she had met some years before. Since then both had become famous. It was about this later time that Southey visited London and wrote of her, "Of all the lions and literati I have seen here, Mary's countenance is the best—ininitely the best. * * * Her eyes are the most expressive I ever saw." The renewed acquaintance with Godwin ripened into intimacy.

AS husband and wife they maintained their separate dwellings, and the daily notes which passed between them give an intimate picture of their life. But the time of their love was short. On August 31st, 1797, Mary Godwin was born, who later married Percy Bysshe Shelley. On September 10th, 1797, her mother died.

Mary Wollstonecraft was the forerunner rather than the institutor of the woman movement of today; yet there is no side of its varied activities that has not felt the influence of her genius.

Women And Congress
St. Paul News,
June 25.

United States is an additional evidence of the power women are wielding in politics.

"Mainly, the purpose of the Woman's Party is to gain sentiment for its favorite platform plank urging a constitutional amendment by which women will be placed upon an equality with men politically and economically. Whether such an amendment should be adopted or not is a debatable question, but there can be nothing except the highest praise for members of the Woman's Party for the open, frank manner in which they are presenting their side of this question to the public.

"It is entirely proper that they should contest for congressional places, and the mass of the people would like to see them come out of the campaign victorious. More women are needed in Congress, as well as all state legislative halls. Numerous problems arise which essentially need the consideration women are fitted to give. Men are not capable of handling these questions.

"The sooner more women are elevated to legislative posts, the better it will be for the entire country."

At Democratic Convention

By Jean Eliot.
Washington Times,
June 25.

tion of the McAdoo faction. The only booth in the humming lobby of the Waldorf, just where peacock alley debouches, is the one over which Miss Alice Paul and her cohorts preside and from which a campaign of education for delegates is conducted in behalf of the Party's effort to have its Equal Rights plank inserted in the Democratic platform.

"There are pretty women in the delegation, and in their cool summer frocks they make their corner an oasis in a desert of perspiring humanity, and the delegates seem to develop a sudden interest in Equal Rights and a willingness to be instructed. Doris Stevens ('Mrs. Dudley Field Malone'), just back from Europe, is usually on hand, unless engaged in more active lobbying at the convention hall. Others who take turns in being on duty are Miss Paul, Mrs. Richard Boeckel of Washington, Miss Sue White, Mrs. Genevieve Allen of California, Miss Alice Gerstenberg of Chicago (I believe she was once president of the Chicago Junior League), Mrs. Lawrence Lewis of Philadelphia, an occasional visitor in Washington, and Mrs. Clarence Smith, New York."

"THE decision of the National Woman's Party to contest for seats in Congress throughout the

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